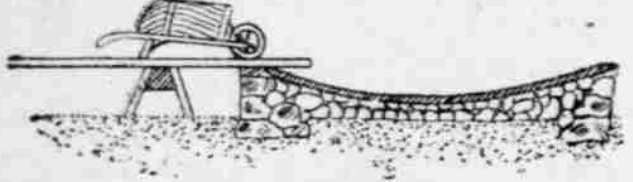


AGRICULTURAL HINTS

STABLE DRESSING.

Valuable Hints About Preserving It in Good Condition.

We hear much about the desirability of manure cellars, covered barnyards, manure sheds and other covered quarters for housing dressing until one is ready to apply it to the land; but the fact remains that the average farmer who is not now blessed with one of these means of preserving manure at its best, does not, in nine cases out of ten, see his way clear to provide himself with one of them. The barn that is now without a cellar cannot easily be fitted out with this desirable adjunct. Building additional roofs to cover stable manure is not looked upon with favor in these days when every dollar has



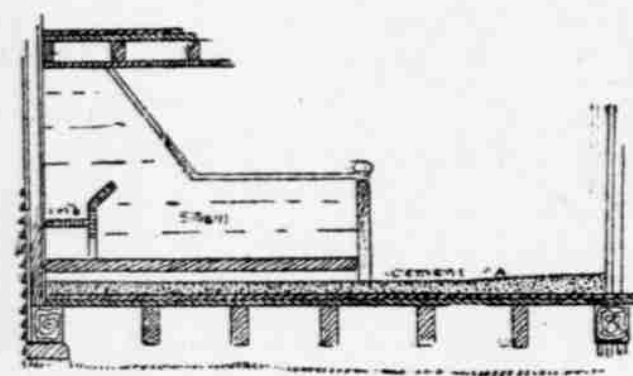
FOUNDATION FOR MANURE HEAP.

its appointed mission marked out for it, even before it is received.

It is all very well to describe ideal conditions, but it seems to me that more good is often done in describing conditions that are less than ideal, but still serviceable, practical and easily within the reach of all.

With this end in view, I present a sectional view of a homemade foundation for a manure heap in the open air, which will keep the manure in a condition very nearly at its best. This foundation is made just far enough away from the stable to escape any drip from the eaves. It is made square or round, as may be preferred, and has a rough stone wall about the outer edge extending down below the frost line. Within this, over the surface of the ground, are placed loose stones, lowest in the center, as shown. A coat of cement, two inches thick, is placed over them, the surface thus being made saucer-shaped.

To this foundation is wheeled the manure from the cow and horse stalls, the latter being spread evenly over the



CEMENT AND BOARD FLOOR.

former. If the heap should begin to heat, let it be drenched with water, either from a near-by well or from the eaves-trough of the barn. (Often the manure heap can be located so that water can be conveyed directly upon it from the pump by means of a spout.)

Cow manure is considered cold and slow to heat, but it has been my experience that where all the liquids are saved with the solids, the mass is much more likely to heat. Where heat is generated, and water can be turned on as needed, decay will take place very rapidly, and the manure will soon be in a condition to become readily available for the use of plants. With such a foundation, and with water at hand to apply as needed, the dressing will lose little or none of its valuable elements, entirely uncovered as it is.

I present also a diagram showing the plan I have recently adopted in a village stable for saving the solids and liquids without loss. Two cow and two horse stalls occupy a closed room by themselves in one end of the stable. I desired a cement floor here, but could not well make its foundation upon the ground, as the stable sets well up from the ground. I therefore laid a double board floor, sloping it toward the rear. Upon this double floor was laid a coat of cement, following the pitch of the floor to a point a little behind the stalls, at A. From that point it pitches the other way till the partition is reached, as shown in the diagram.

The platforms of the stalls are raised several inches above the inclined cement floor. All the liquid that runs through the platforms will be conducted down the inclined cement floor to the point A, where it soaks into a lot of litter, sawdust, etc., with which the floor behind the stalls is kept covered.

I present this plan because it can well be adopted in barns and stables already built, the incline being secured in the coating of cement, since the board floor will be level.

A thin coat of cement behind the stalls would be injured by the sharp shoes of horses, but this will not occur if the cement is kept well covered with absorbents, that are removed as they become saturated. Without some such arrangement as this, a large part of the liquid manure is likely to leak down through the floor and be lost in the ground beneath, or become a menace to health if the stable be adjacent to one's house or well.

Both of these plans that are figured call for no expenditure of money except for the cement that is needed, and this is not large in amount.—Country Gentleman.

Early Potato Blight.

The early blight of potatoes does not cause the tubers to rot. A more or less rapid drying and curling of the leaves and stems marks the presence of the disease. The edges of the leaves are first visibly affected; the color changes to a yellowish brown, while the central parts of the leaflets gradually become lighter green, or even yellow, and more or less spotted. The early blight of potatoes may be treated with partial success by means of the Bordeaux mixture. The vines should be sprayed when about two-thirds grown, and the application should be repeated as often as necessary, the foliage at all times being well covered with the mixture.—Western Plowman.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

A Homemade Contrivance Which Has Worked Very Well.

In caring for young chickens, ducks, poultry, etc., one often has difficulty in keeping water before them in sufficient quantities, and at the same time keep it pure and fresh. Many arrangements have been contrived to obviate the difficulty, all working with more or less success. Probably the most successful is the drinking fountain gotten up on the principle of the siphon. The market is well stocked with several patterns, all on the same general principle, but varying in lesser details.

Probably one of the most popular is the earthen fountain. It has the advantage over some others in having thicker sides and is less liable to be affected by heat or cold. One of the most serious objections we have to this make is the difficulty in cleaning. In this respect there are others far ahead. The earthen fountain will not work successfully during severe weather, especially if it is so situated that there is danger of freezing. Like an earthen crock, a good stiff freeze-up will ruin it.

There is still another make gotten up on the same idea but made of galvanized iron. This one has the advantage over the other during freezing weather, but otherwise the same disadvantage that will apply to one will to the other.

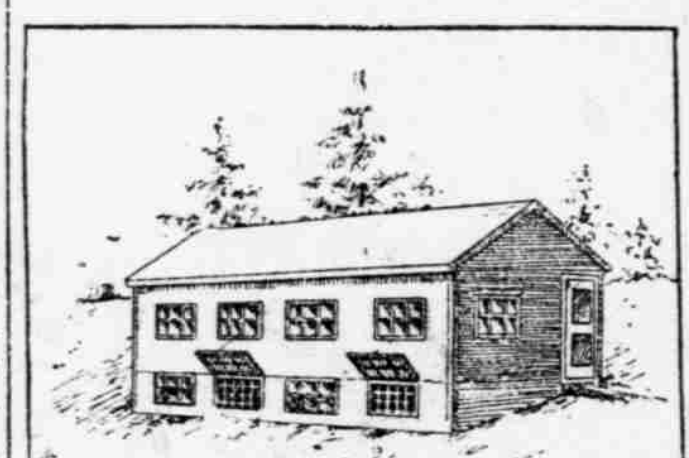
We have noted another make gotten up on the same principle but on an altogether different pattern. This one, which is also made of galvanized iron, has a false cover fitting over the can proper and extends down into the water about the base. Such a fountain has every convenience of the others and the additional advantage of being readily cleaned.

For the past two or three years we have been using one of our own contrivance, which ordinarily works very satisfactory. We used an ordinary crock, boring a small hole through the side about 1½ inches from the top. The crock is then filled with water and a shallow dish placed over the top, with sides sufficiently high to allow the water to rise just above the aperture in the crock. The crock and dish are then inverted and if everything has been done properly, you will have practically just as good a fountain for the ordinary poultry yard as some more expensive ones. This will be found to be very satisfactory in the yard with young stock, especially with young turkeys. By its use the youngsters are not apt to become wet.—C. P. Reynolds, in Ohio Farmer.

ROOMY POULTRY HOUSE.

Its Construction and Advantages Described in Detail.

Where one can build his poultry house upon a southern slope, the plan shown in the accompanying illustration will be found particularly convenient. The building can be of any length desired—to accommodate one or a dozen flocks—the construction is the same in any case. The north side has posts shorter than those upon the south side, which gives from three to four feet of space beneath the building proper. This is utilized as a scratching-room for the fowls in cold and stormy weather. A small opening in the floor on the north side of the main floor admits to this scratching-room. Ex-



PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSE.

tra large windows are placed in the front of this scratching apartment, both for the purpose of giving plenty of light, sunshine and fresh air, and to make access to these low spaces convenient. Any litter, dressing, etc., that one wishes to remove, can be raked to the window from the outside, and removed. The windows are hinged at the top, and can be raised from the windows above, by cords. Inside the lower windows are stretched gratings or wire netting. With the window open, the scratching-room has all the advantages of an open scratching shed, so highly recommended of late, without the open scratching shed's disadvantages of becoming filled with drifting snow and of having no protection in cold or raw weather.

Such a plan, at a very slight added expense, nearly doubles the room in a poultry-house, enabling the owner to keep nearly double the number of fowls under the same roof that he could keep without this added room below.—Country Gentleman.

LIVE-STOCK POINTERS.

If there are ticks on the sheep dig them and the lambs when the shearer is done.

Teach the little pigs to eat as soon as possible and feed them skim-milk, all they will eat.

As a lamb is perhaps the most difficult of all animals to recuperate after once stunted, it pays to keep thrifty.

It is well to remember with all classes of stock that it is better to keep one good thrifty animal than two poor ones.

Wool is a product that does not take fertility from the soil, but actually adds to the value of the soil for grain-growing.

It will be an exceptional case when it can be considered advisable to allow the stock to pasture in the meadows at this time.

Besides the profitability of growing the better animals, there is the advantage in that there is always a demand for such stock.

While a high-grade animal of any kind may develop into a good-sized, valuable animal, yet for breeding purposes will always lack one essential feature, and that is pedigree.

THOSE "GOOD OLD TIMES."

Old-Timer Who Says They Didn't Compare with the New Times.

"Don't talk to me of 'the good old times,'" said the old-timer. "I know all about it, and I tell you these new times are better in every way than the times that are past. Let me tell you:

"In those days people drank green tea and ate heavy suppers and went to bed with warming pans and nightcaps and slept upon feather beds, with curtains around them, and dreading fresh air in their rooms as much as sensible folks nowadays dread to be without it. And if they heard a noise in the night they got up and groped about in the dark and procured a light with much difficulty, with flint and steel and tinder box and unpleasant sulphur matches. And went to the medicine chest and took calomel and blue pills and salts and senna and jalap and rhubarb.

"In those days the fine gentlemen tipped old Jamaica and bitters in the morning and lawyers took their clients to the sideboard for a dram, while the fine ladies lounged on sofas, reading Byron, Moore and Scott. In those days long leather fire buckets were hung in the entries, filled with water, and when a fire broke out every citizen was a fireman.

"In those days gentlemen chewed tobacco, indifferent where they expected, and ladies cleaned their dental pearls with snuff, wore thin shoes and laced themselves into feminine wasps and consumption. Babies were put to sleep with spanking and paregoric and arches were flogged at school and subjected to all sorts of unheard-of chastisements. Picture books and toys were dear and poor. Big boys played 'hockey' in the streets with crooked sticks and hard wooden balls, policemen being unknown, and went home to their mothers to have broken shins anointed with opodeldoe.

"Street fights occurred between schools and schoolmasters were persecuted by the biggest boys. Young ladies danced nothing but formal and and decorous cotillions or fast and furious Virginia reels, in wide entry halls, by the light of the candles that called for snuffers every ten minutes, to music by black fiddlers or cracked and jingling panes, while mothers sat darning stockings and fathers played backgammon, or gambled, swigged brandy and water, came home late, roaring bacchanalian songs and inquiring of their sleepy wives in which brown parcel the milk was wrapped up.

"Boarding school misses, in calico gowns, practiced the 'Battle of Prague,' 'Caliph of Bagdad' or 'Clement's Sonatas' on instruments not much bigger than a modern young lady's traveling trunk, strung with jingling wires that were always snapping, and occasionally chirped 'Tom Moore's Melodies' or such airs as 'Gayly the Troubadour,' 'Pray, Papa, Stay a Little Longer,' or 'The Banks of the Blue-oo-oo Mosche-he-he-helle.'"

"Guests sat on hard wooden chairs, sometimes with their feet up, over roaring wood fires, 'spitting' around and makin' 'emselves sociable with juleps, egg-nogg, apples and cider.

"Every man shaved, wore a bell-crown hat, a swallow-tail coat with a horse-collar; carried a turban-shaped timekeeper in his waist-band, with a heavy seal hanging out; had his breeches pockets full of silver half-dollars; wore round-toed boots and linen shirts; eased his throat with high-standing shirt collars; ate all manner of nauseous quack medicines; dined at one o'clock (some families eating the pudding before the meat); took naps in the afternoon—on Sundays preferring the pews of the church for that purpose; smoked 'long nines'; ate fried oysters and lobster salad and drank fiery Madeira or punch at 12 o'clock at night. Got his feet wet on slushy days, took awful colds and rheumatisms, sent for Dr. Sangrado, and was bled, blistered and leeches; had nightmare, headache, dyspepsia, fever, delirium, death and darkened room.

"Give me the good old times again—not!"—N. Y. Herald.

HIS ROMANCE.

He Found Her Changed After Four Years' Absence.

"Of course there's romance in my life," asserted Fromer, when it was intimated that there was nothing of sentiment in his composition.

"I felt when I saw her, 'tis she or none on earth," is what Schiller wrote in his 'Bride of Messina.' That is exactly what I felt when I met the woman of my romance. Nobody can describe a woman. You can rave about her classic features, her sparkling eyes, her neck like a pillar of marble touched with life, the graceful knot that she twists to a crown of beauty, and all that kind of rant; but after it is done you can meet the woman and not know her. When I can picture a soul I'll go into the business.

"Of course I was young when I met her. Otherwise I would have shown some slight imitation of sense and surrendered by degrees. Love at first sight is not uncommon, but it is restrained by a sense of propriety, by a sense of pride, or by some other modifying influence. Every force in my being was cooperative. All impelled me to fall in love. There was no check and I fell to the very depths.

"She refused me very prettily and very properly. I asked her if I could cherish no hope, intimating that to deprive me of hope would be immediately fatal. She gave me a very scant allowance. Then I went proudly away to win a fortune that I might lay at her feet as an additional inducement. In four years I returned. The woman was there, just as I had left her, but not my ideal. While I was trying for moral strength enough to recall my vows she was mustering courage sufficient to tell me she was engaged to another man. She spoke first. Then I was so mad at the other fellow, whom I should have blessed, that I insisted she had broken my heart."—St. Louis Republic.

FARO WAS KING.

It Was the Rage in Washington During Buchanan's Term.

Faro was king at the national capital during James Buchanan's term. The most pretentious gambler of them all was Joe Hall, whose midnight suppers Lucullus would have made haste to envy could he have tasted the canvas-back duck stuffed with chestnuts, and the side dish of Virginia hominy done brown, in butter garnished with bacon from Accomac, fed on acorns. Silver goblets like "motley" were the only "wear" for champagne, says a Washington correspondent.

There were no clubhouses, so called, in ante-bellum days in Washington. And here, up to the fall of Sumter, the south and north, no matter how acrid the day's debate in congress, when the members met before Joe Hall's or George Pendleton's green baize table, on Pennsylvania avenue, all on pleasure bent, they "let silence like a poultice fall and heal the blows" of political strife and sound!

Joe Hall, who died very poor, in Baltimore during the war, was in the last generation the most munificent and most continuously successful "high-roller" among the "gamboliers" of America. His horses, with gold-tipped harness, were the cynosure of all eyes. In Philadelphia he ran a gambling house on Walnut, above Eleventh, north side, from 1856 till the war broke out. Here Thaddeus Stevens, the great commoner of Pennsylvania, hobbled with James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and the handsome Ellis Schnable, who, with "Bill" Witte, of Philadelphia, made two of the best all-round stump orators of whom the Keystone democracy ever boasted.

If stiff and sore, St. Jacobs Oil will cure you. Won't lose a day. The cure is sure.

Some men's only virtue is that they go to bed early.—Washington Democrat.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

A real trifling man is always weighing himself.—Washington Democrat.

Years of rheumatism have ended with cure by St. Jacobs Oil. Cures promptly.

Anything first-class is hard to equal.—Washington Democrat.

When bilious or constive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

Saving does not make nearly everybody rich.—Washington Democrat.

It may come last, but St. Jacobs Oil is the best to cure sprains. It ought to be first.

People kick when a show is too long and also when it is too short.—Washington Democrat.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 10.	
LIVE ST. CATTLE—Common	2 75 @ 3 25
Sele. butchers	4 00 @ 4 50
CALVES—Fair to good light	5 00 @ 5 75
HOGS—Common	3 00 @ 3 75
Mixed packers	3 50 @ 3 90
Light shippers	3 80 @ 3 95
SHEEP—Choice	4 75 @ 5 25
LAMBS—Spring family	5 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR—Winter family	3 75 @ 3 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	91 @ 91 1/2
No. 3 red	87
Corn—No. 2 mixed	60 @ 60 1/2
Oats—No. 2	21
Rye—No. 2	36
HAZ—Prime to choice	11 75 @ 12 00
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	9 75 @ 9 75
Lard—Prime steam	8 75 @ 8 75
BUTTER—Choice dairy	8 @ 10
Prime to choice creamery	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
APPLES—Per bbl.	2 25 @ 2 50
POTATOES—Per bbl.	1 00 @ 1 10

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	4 00 @ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 north	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2
No. 2 red	78 1/2 @ 78 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
OATS—Mixed	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
PORK—New mess	8 75 @ 9 50
LARD—Western	4 25 @ 4 39

CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	4 40 @ 4 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	90 1/2 @ 92 1/2
No. 2 Chicago spring	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
CORN—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
OATS—No. 2	17 @ 17 1/2
PORK—Mess	8 80 @ 8 80
LARD—Steam	4 25 @ 4 35

BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR—Family	3 90 @ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	79 1/2 @ 79 1/2
Corn—Mixed	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Oats—Mixed	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
LARD—Refined	11 50 @ 11 50
PORK—Mess	16 83 @ 16 83
CATTLE—First quality	4 15 @ 4 50
HOGS—Western	4 40 @ 4 45

INDIANAPOLIS.	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	80
Corn—No. 2 mixed	24
Oats—No. 2 mixed	19 1/2

LOUISVILLE.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 75 @ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	92 @ 92
Corn—Mixed	21
Oats—Mixed	21
PORK—Mess	9 25 @ 9 25
LARD—Steam	4 50 @ 4 50



The papers are full of deaths from

Heart Failure

Of course

the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Warrant's Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of Success behind it

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

THREE HAPPY WOMEN.

Each Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache. A Trio of Fervent Letters.



Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me.

MRS. GEORGIE WASS,

923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to move for more than five minutes, I felt some day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was house, and I sat right down and read it. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can heartily say that to-day I woman; my monthly suffering is a thing shall always praise the Vegetable Compound done for me.

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.

Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—Mrs. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.

The Electric Light of Mowerdom

The pine knot—the tallow candle—the oil lamp—gas—these are stages in the evolution of illumination, which today finds its highest exponent in the electric light.

Similar and no less striking has been the evolution of grain and grass cutting machinery. In 1831 the scythe and the cradle were superseded by the McCormick Reaper. The intervening years have seen many improvements, until now we have that model Harvester and Binder, the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator, and that veritable electric light of mowerdom, the

MCCORMICK

New 4. It is not only the handsomest mower ever built, but it is, in every sense of the word, the best—and if your experience has taught you anything, it is that *there's nothing cheaper than the best.*

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago.

The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester, The Light-Running McCormick New 4 Steel Mower, The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and The Light-Running McCormick Dairy Reaper for sale everywhere.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

A-head of Pearline?

Never! Not a bit of it! That is out of the question. Probably not one of the many washing-powders that have been made to imitate Pearline would claim to excel it in any way. All they ask is to be considered "the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. But they're not even that. Pearline is today, just as it has been from the first, the best thing in the world for every kind of washing and cleaning.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or cramp, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

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For yourself where land is good and cheap. Where the sands have become prosperous. Where the climate is perfect. NEBRASKA offers great opportunities to the farm renter who wants to become a farm owner. Send for a free handsome illustrated pamphlet on Nebraska, to F. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass' Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

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